

CO-PROCESSING

Alternative Fuels & Raw Materials

AT

ULTRATECH CEMENT



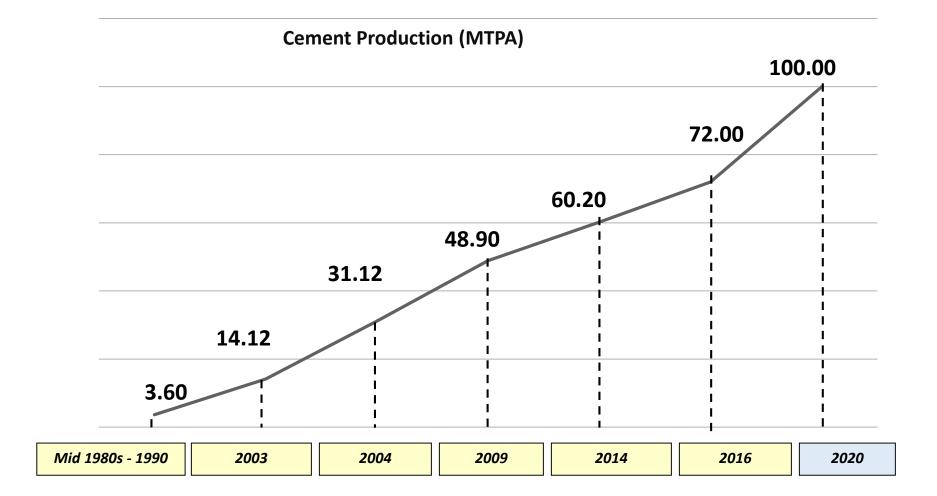
A Brief Snapshot



- Aditya Birla Group's Cement Business journey started in the year 1983
- Currently largest manufacturer of Grey Cement, White Cement and Ready-Mix Concrete (RMC) in India
- Globally ranks 4th as largest manufacturer of Cement (excluding China)
- Operations in 5 countries India, UAE, Bahrain, Bangladesh & Sri Lanka
- 12 Integrated Plants, 12 Grinding Units & 6 Bulk Terminals for Grey Cement in India
- UTCL's installed capacity for production of Grey Cement in India stands at 63 Million TPA

The Growth Story . . .

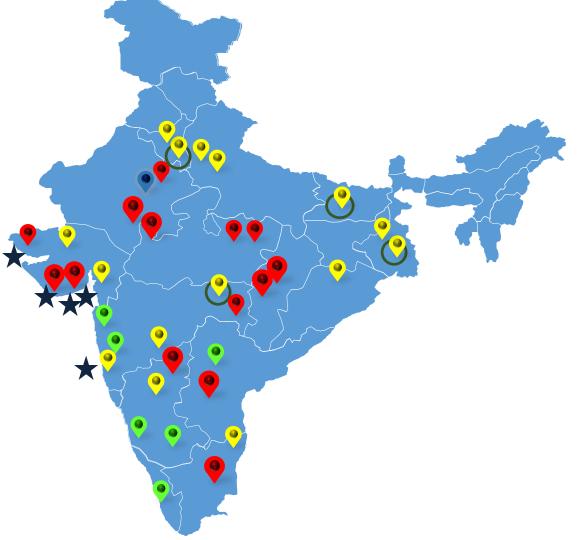








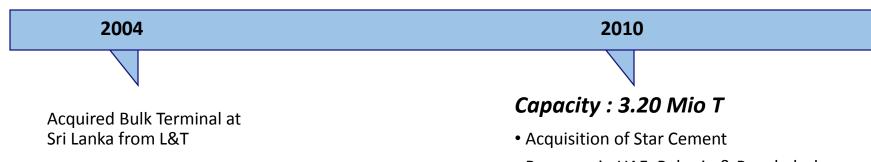
Type of Unit		No.
Integrated Plants	•	12 + 2**
Grinding Units	<u> </u>	12 + 4*
Bulk Terminals	•	6
MSW Pre- Processing unit	•	1
Jetties	*	5





International Presence









Ras Al Khaimah (Clinker), UAE

Location	Mio T			
Integrated Plants				
Ras-Al-Khaimah , UAE (7500 TPD) No grinding				
Grinding Units				
Abu Dhabi, UAE	1.30			
Ajman, UAE	1.20			
Bahrain	0.40 *			
Bangladesh	0.50			
Total Capacity	3.20			

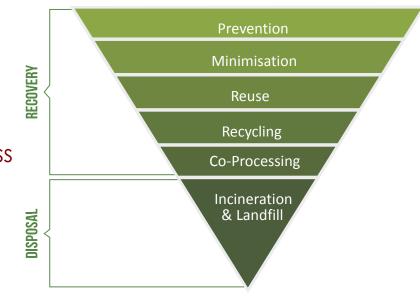
* 0.60 Mio T expansion project is currently under progress, expected to be completed in 2016

What is Co Processing ?

The use of waste materials in RII's (Resources Intensives Industrial processes) such as cement, lime, steel, glasses, power generation etc., instead of fossil fuels & natural resources.

Co-processing benefits to:

- Upgrades waste management within the waste hierarchy
- Reduces wastes health & environmental impacts
- Maintains and improves the industrial sector's competitiveness
- Decreases (largely) the costs of waste management
- Improves all human and technical-economical factors





Why Cement Kilns are suitable for disposing wastes ?



- High flame temperature ensures complete destruction of harmful pollutants.
- Residence time of combustion gases above 1000°C in excess of 3-4 seconds ensures complete destruction of pollutants.
- Complete scrubbing of exhaust gas due to countercurrent flow of raw material resulting in trapping of heavy metals, sulpher and other pollutants within clinker.

Why Cement Kilns are suitable for disposing wastes ?



- Inclusion of ashes and residual metals from the wastes within the clinker crystal structure.
- Kiln lines equipped with ESPs/Bag filters ensures negligible particulate emission.
- Intense contact between solid and gas phases ensures condensation of volatiles, absorbs SO2 and neutralize acid gases.

Regulatory framework for co-processing

Hazardous And Other Wastes

(Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

Utilization of hazardous wastes.-

The utilisation of hazardous wastes as a supplementary resource or for energy recovery, or after processing shall be carried out by the units only after obtaining approval from the State Pollution Control Board in respect of waste on the basis of Standard Operating Procedures or Guidelines provided by the CPCB.





Guidelines on Co-

processing in

Cement/Power/Steel

Industry

February 2010

Central Pollution Control Board (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India)

Physical State of Wastes





Moisture, Sulfur and Chloride content are evaluated on case to case basis for suitability.

Wastes for Cement Industry







Municipal Solid Waste/ Refuse Derived Fuel/ Plastic

• RDF generation from MSW plants.



Industrial Wastes

Automobile

Pharmaceutical

Agriculture

Textile

Industrial Wastes We Can Co-Process



Automobile Industry	Textile Industry	Pharmaceutical Industries	Soft Drink Industry
 Paint Sludge Phosphate Sludge ETP Sludge Grinding Dust Oily rags 	• ETP Sludge	 Spent Carbon Spent Solvent Mother Liquor Process Waste Distillation Residue Expired Drugs/ Medicine 	 ETP Sludge Spent Carbon WTP Sludge

•Petroleum Refinery	•Pesticide Industry	 Footwear, Furnishings, FMCG etc
 Oil Sludge Spent Catalyst 	 ETP Sludge Still Bottom Residue Aqueous Mother Liquor Spent Solvent Date-expired/ Banned Pesticide 	 Incinerable scrap Expired/Out-of-specs products Process Wastes Plastics

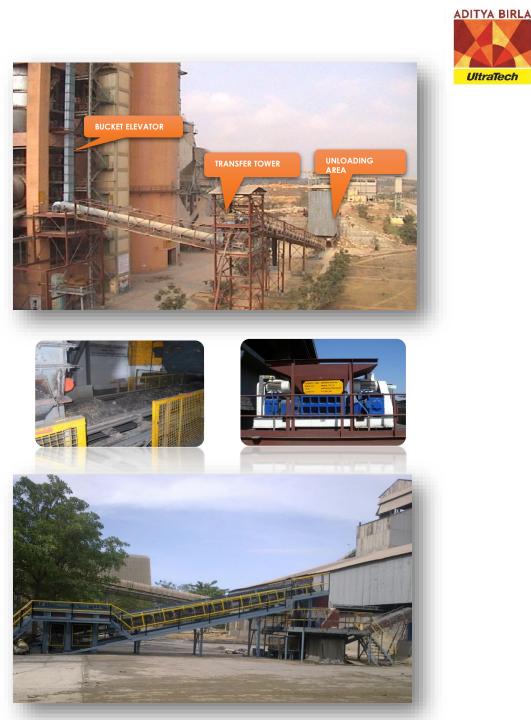
List of Banned Wastes



- Asbestos containing waste
- Bio-hazardous waste
- Electronic scrap
- Entire batteries
- Explosives
- Corrosives
- Mineral acids
- Radioactive waste
- Unsorted municipal solid waste

Storage Yard & Feeding System

- A well covered storage yard with good ventilation, concrete floor and leachate collection drainage system.
- A special and fully mechanized feeding system with hopper, belt conveyor, weigh feeder etc.
- Shredding and AFR mixing facility
- Special manpower for pre-processing, handling and monitoring of waste fuel feeding.
- Fully dedicated handling vehicle like dozer.
- Pump for feeding liquid/semi solid material like sludge.



Waste Material for Shredding





Liquid Waste Feeding System











AFR – Laboratory



AFR – Laboratory is equipped with sophisticated equipments for analysis of Hazardous Waste

Instruments

Gas Chromatography ICP – OES CHNS –O analyser Bomb Calorimeter TGA analyser Microwave digestion system Karl Fisher Titrator Ion Meter,



Parameters

Proximate and Ultimate Analysis TOC and VOC Inorganic Oxides Flash Point Heavy Metals Halogen Calorific Value and Other relevant parameters







Safety First is our goal



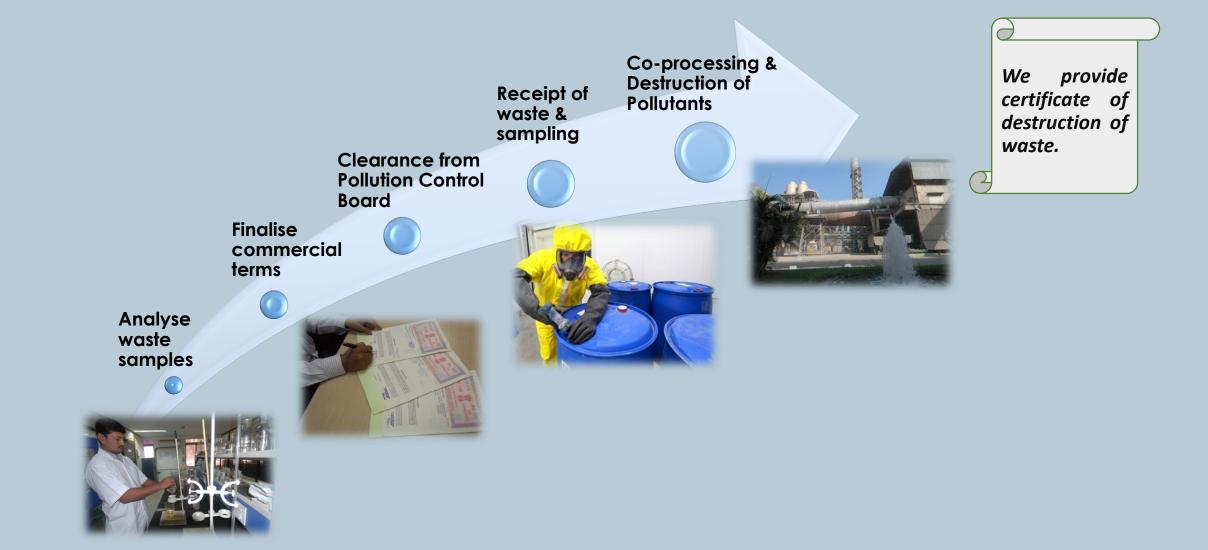
Safety measures are in place for the health of everybody.

Strict procedures are followed during handling of waste materials.



Process to be followed









In case of any Query, contact:

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